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SOME NOTES ON THE COSSONINE GENUS *CAULOPHILUS* WOLLASTON WITH A KEY TO THE SPECIES (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE)

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In an unpublished attempt to rearrange the Cossonine genera of the world into a more natural system I found that *Allomimus* LeConte as well as *Tytthomimus* Champion cannot be adequately separated from the genus *Caulophilus* Wollaston. After studying the types I was able to establish a number of new synonyms. In this paper I have dealt only with the know species. The genus is briefly redescribed and a key to the species is presented.

Caulophilus Wollaston

Caulophilus Wollaston, 1854. Ins. Maderensis p. 315 (type *C. sculpturatus* Wollaston)

Allomimus LeConte, 1876. Proc. American Phil. Soc. 15:339 (type *A. dubius* G. Horn), NEW SYNONYMY.

Tytthomimus Champion, 1909. Biol. Centrali Americana 4(7):37 (type *T. rubicundus* Champion), NEW SYNONYMY.

Eyes convex, slightly transverse; scape short; scrobes deep, their inferior margin more or less suddenly ending. Seventh and ninth interstria of elytra raised and continued to the distal margin (if this character is indistinct there is a fine lateral groove on the pronotum), cryptotarsite not exposed. Male: 7th abdominal tergite with a loose stridulatory file; aedeagus bare; paramera absent.

Type species: *Caulophilus sculpturatus* Wollaston (= *oryzae* (Gyllenhal)).

Caulophilus belongs to the Rhyncolini, Rhyncolina and to the closely related generic group of *Heptarthrum, Stenomimus, Micromimus,* and *Stenotribus*. It differs from *Heptarthrum* by the unexposed cryptotarsite (the small fourth tarsal segment); from *Stenomimus* by the shape of the claw joint and/or by the presence of the lateral groove on the pronotum, and from the other two genera by the convex, slightly transverse eyes.

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The genus, as defined above, includes sixteen described species. A single species, *C. dubius* (Horn), is confined to the U.S.A., all the other ones are distributed from Mexico to Bolivia and southern Brazil. The Seychelles species, *C. orientalis* Champion, is actually a synonym of *C. dirutus* Champion from Guatemala (NEW SYNONYMY). *C. nigrirostris* Aurivillius from Juan Fernandez belongs to the genus *Pachystylus* Wollaston (Rhyncolini Heterarthrina, NEW COMBINATION).

As far as *Caulophilus* and the other mentioned genera are concerned, their present-day character as a Neotropical element is clear. If we consider the other closer related genera of the Rhyncolina, such as *Pseudeucoptus, Carphonotus, Apotrepus,* and *Pseudapotrepus,* as well as *Stenancylus,*[2] we cannot derive these genera from any Holarctic genus of the present-day fauna. Within the approximately 30 Rhyncolina genera of the world, *Phloeophagus* of the Holarctic is certainly the closest element to the Neotropical generic group of the subtribe. All the genera of the Americas which show relationships with *Caulophilus* must be considered as Neotropical elements. We can, and probably must, admit a derivation of the Neotropical Rhyncolina from the Holarctic fauna, but that would mean that it has to go far back into the Tertiary.

The Nearctic Rhyncolina fauna has therefore two quite different components, (1) an older element with the genera *Phloeophagus* and *Rhyncolus* distributed in both subregions of the Holarctic; and (2) a recent post-Pleistocene Neotropical element with the genera *Caulophilus, Stenomimus, Micromimus, Carphonotus, Apotrepus,* and *Stenancylus.*

KEY TO THE KNOWN SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CAULOPHILUS*

1. Funicle segments 2 to 7 strongly widening and transverse; claw segment cylindrical or tapering distally ---------- 2
Funicle nearly filiform, only slightly widening distally, or claw segment dilated distally 3
2(1). Claw segment of male noticeably tapering distally; aedeagus strongly dilated at apex, more or less spatuliform (length 1.9 to 3.1 mm.; U.S.A., Hawaii, Mexico, Guatemala, Jamaica, Madeira, and occasionally from Europe; transferred from Rhyncolus) ---------- **ORYZAE** (Gyllenhal)
Claw segment subcylindrical in both sexes; aedeagus not dilated at apex (length 1.85 to 2.25 mm.; Mexico, Guatemala) ---------- **SERICATUS** Champion
3(1). Second interstria distinctly abbreviated at apex (length 3.2 mm.; Mexico) ---------- **COSTATUS** Champion
Second interstria not abbreviated at apex ---------- 4
4(3). Elytra narrowing toward base and apex ---------- 5
Elytra parallel ---------- 6
5(4). Prothorax wider near middle (length 2.4 mm.; Guatemala; transferred from Tytthomimus) ---------- **RUBICUNDUS** (Champion)
Prothorax wider near base (length 2.65 mm.; Bolivia; transferred from Stenomimus) ---------- **OVATULUS** (Hustache)
6(4). Rostrum long and slender, at least three times as long as wide from apex to anterior margin of eyes ---------- 7
Rostrum short, about twice as long as wide ---------- 8

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[2] *Stenancylus* Casey 1892 = *Liolepta* Blatchley 1916 = *Rhinonus* Kuschel 1959 (NEW SYNONYMY).

7(6). Pronotum with a smooth central line (length 2.25 mm.; Panama; transferred from **Tytthomimus**) ---------------------------------- **LINEATICOLLIS** (Champion)
Pronotum without a smooth central line (length 2.55 mm.; Guatemala; transferred from **Stenomimus**) ---------------------------------- **FILIROSTRIS** (Champion)
8(6). Pronotum with at least partly alutaceous or striolated microsculpture (X 50) ------ 9
Pronotum very shiny throughout, without alutaceous microsculpture ------------- 11
9(8). Reddish-brown; striae very fine, sixth and seventh partly obsolete (length 2.10 mm.; Guatemala; transferred from **Tytthomimus**) ------------ **RUFOTESTACEOUS** (Champion)
Very dark, almost black; striae strongly developed, sixth and seventh not obsolete -- 10
10(9). Pronotum partly alutaceous, coarsely and densely punctate, intervals between punctures less than diameter of a puncture (length 3.05 mm.; Guatemala; transferred from **Stenomimus**) ---------------------------------- **RHYNCOLOIDES** (Champion)
Pronotum alutaceous throughout, punctures fine, their intervals larger than diameter of one puncture (length 1.85 to 2.15 mm.; Guatemala, Seychelles; transferred from **Stenomimus**) -- **DIRUTUS** (Champion)
11(8). Larger species, length 2.35 to 2.55 mm.; with striae narrower than interstriae ---- 12
Smaller species, length 1.70 to 2.15 mm.; with striae about as wide as interstriae -- 13
12(11). Rostrum from apex to anterior margin of eyes about 1.4 longer than its distal width (length 2.35 mm.; Mexico; transferred from **Stenomimus**) -------- **RUFIPES** (Champion)
Rostrum from apex to anterior margin of eyes about twice as long as its distal width (possibly this species is the female of rufipes; length 2.55 mm.; Guatemala; transferred from **Stenomimus**) ------------------------------- **QUICHENSIS** (Champion)
13(11). Elytra less than twice as long as wide ------------------------------------ 14
Elytra more than twice as long as wide ------------------------------------ 15
14(13). Tibiae slightly dilated distally (length 2.0 to 2.34 mm.; U.S.A.; transferred from **Stenomimus**) --- **DUBIUS** (Horn)
Tibiae strongly dilated distally (length 2.0 mm.; Guatemala; transferred from **Stenomimus**) -- **VERAEPACIS** (Champion)
15(13). Elytra about 2.10 longer and wide (length 1.70 to 2.15 mm.; Guatemala, Costa Rica; transferred from **Stenomimus**) ------------------ **GUATEMALENSIS** (Champion)
Elytra about 2.15 longer than wide (length 1.95 mm.; Venezuela; transferred from **Stenomimus**) -- **VENEZOLANUS** (Kuschel)

SOME SYNONYMIC REMARKS

Caulophilus oryzae (Gyllenhal, 1838) NEW COMBINATION (from *Rhyncolus*)

Rhyncolus oryzae Gyllenhal, 1838

Rhyncolus lauri Gyllenhal, 1838 NEW SYNONYMY

Caulophilus sculpturatus Wollaston, 1854

Caulophilus pinguis (Horn, 1873)

Caulophilus latinasus authors since 1873 (not Say, 1831)

Unfortunately the above synonymy implies an unavoidable change of the trivial name for the pest in stored grains commonly known as the "broad-nosed grain weevil." The description of *Rhyncolus latinasus* by Say (1831) and Gyllenhal (1838) does not fit at all the characters of the present species, but both descriptions agree very well with a specimen in Schönherr's collection, Stockholm, which had been sent by Say himself to Schönherr as his *Rhyncolus latinasus*[3] from Florida. I have selected this specimen as lectotype of *Rhyncolus latinasus* Say, 1831, and returned it to Stockholm. *Rhyncolus oryzae* was described from a specimen found on rice in a grain store in Stockholm, but the original country of the rice was unknown to the collector. This is, so far, the oldest available name for the species. On the following page of the same volume Gyllenhal described another species named *Rhyncolus lauri,* which was actually based on an immature specimen of the same species received from Mexico and reared from "seminibus Lauri perisci," as stated by Gyllenhal. G. Horn is actually responsible for the misidentification of *Rhyncolus latinasus* Say.

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[3] *Borophloeus corticola* (Say, 1831) NEW COMBINATION (from *Cossonus* = *Rhyncolus latinasus* Say 1831, NEW SYNONYMY).

Caulophilus sericatus Champion, 1909

Caulophilus veraecrucis Champion, 1909 (NEW SYNONYMY).

I could not find any specific difference between these two species. Although *C. veraecrucis* has line priority, I have selected *sericatus* to be used because of its more appropriate name and because it has been figured by Champion.

Caulophilus dirutus (Champion, 1909) NEW COMBINATION

Stenomimus dirutus Champion, 1909

Stenomimus orientalis Champion, 1914 (NEW SYNONYMY).

Champion says "one (species) from the Seychelles is so closely related to *S(tenomimus) guatemalensis* and some other Central American forms described by myself that it is here referred to the same genus." There are some Rhyncolina genera in the zoogeographical region to which Seychelles belong, such as *Ochronanus (= Philippista), Rhyncolosoma, Catolethrobius, Gloeoxenus* and *Melarhinus,* but they do not show any relationship with *Caulophilus* to which certainly belongs *Stenomimus orientalis* Champion. The presence of a true *Caulophilus* in a zoogeographical region other than the Neotropical is more puzzling than interesting. In such cases we cannot but assume that something is wrong either biogeographically or taxonomically. Therefore I have compared with particular care the Seychelles species with those of the Neotropical region and have succeeded, I hope, in finding out that *S. orientalis* from Seychelles does not specifically differ from *C. dirutus* described from Guatemala.

Champion states in the same paper on the Seychelles weevil fauna (p. 490) that *Stilbocara constricticollis* Broun, from New Zealand, is in his opinion congeneric with *S. orientalis.* I have seen three *Stilbocara* species from New Zealand at the British Museum and can establish that *Stilbocara* Broun certainly belongs to the same subtribe Rhyncolina but it is a quite distinct and valid genus.

LITERATURE NOTICE

The following pamphlet will be of use to those having difficulty translating Czech, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Polish, Russian, and Swedish: A glossary of some foreign-language terms in entomology, by Ruth O. Ericson, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Agricultural Handbook No. 218, pp. i-iv, 1-59, illus., 1961 (price 25 cents).